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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/889,546	07/18/2001	Mitsugu Yoshihiro	450108-02834	5318	
20999	7590 12/14/2004	EXAM	EXAMINER		
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL.			KAPADIA,	KAPADIA, VARSHA A	
NEW YORK, NY 10151			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ŕ			2651		
			DATE MAILED: 12/14/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/889,546	YOSHIHIRO, MITSUGU			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Varsha A Kapadia	2651			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
THE - External after - If the - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE.	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 November 2004</u> .						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.				
3)□						
Dispositi	on of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority u	inder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attack	1 /41		•			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da				

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This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on November 05, 2004.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-3 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arimura et al in view of Yao et al (5, 802, 243), Ikushima et al (5,311,375), Oguro (5,907,656) and further in view of Frary et al (5,971,281).

With regards to claims 1, 5-6 and 8, Arimura et al in view of Yao et al and Ikushima et al. discloses the invention as described in the office action mailed on January 14, 2004. Arimura et al in view of Yao et al and Ikushima et al. fails to further disclose that the video tape is housed within a cassette that includes a non-contact type buffer memory for storing a list of contents of the video tape.

However, the video tape housed within a cassette that includes a non-contact type buffer memory for storing a list of contents of the video tape is well known and widely used in the art. Oguro for example discloses such in figs.8, 23 disclosure thereof and col.4 line 50 to col.5 line 10; wherein Oguro also discloses that the data from the memory is recorded/reproduced in accordance with the data operation of the tape.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the recording/reproducing apparatus disclosed by Arimura et al in view of Yao et al. and Ikushima et al with the above teachings from Oguro in order to provide a recording/reproducing device having video tape housed within a cassette that includes a buffer memory for storing a list of contents of the video tape to provide a capability of quickly accessing specific data location without effecting the data density.

Oguro is silent on non-contact type buffer memory with a driving function for controlling the (buffer) memory. Frary et al is relied upon for teaching a non-contact type memory with the driving function for controlling the memory (see col.5 lines 61 to col.6 line 27 and col.7 lines 25-54 of Frary et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the recording/reproducing apparatus including the cassette having a memory disclosed by Arimura et al in view of Yao et al. ,Ikushima et al and Oguro with the non contact type memory having a driving function as taught by Frary et al. in order to provide a fine tuning alignment of the cartridge accessing as suggested in col.7 lines 24-39 of Frary et al.

With regards to claims 2-3 and 7, Arimura et al further discloses that the driving control means is controlled in such a manner that, when the data quantity stored in the buffer memory is larger than the predetermined value, the video tape running speed is lowered and vice versa. (see figs. 4A and 4B and col.5 line 50 to col.6 line 64; wherein Arimura et al also discloses the capability of temporarily suspending the running of the tape and re-starting the motion of the tape again when the data in the buffer becomes higher than the set value).

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2. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arimura et al in view of Yao et al, Ikushima et al, Oguro and in further in view of Beavers et al (6,307,701).

With regards to claim 4, Arimura et al in view of Yao et al, Ikushima et al, Oguro discloses the invention as described above in this office action. Arimura et al in view of Yao et al, Ikushima et al, Oguro fails to further clarify that driving control means controls the driving means so that the video tape is returned by a fixed distance in the opposite direction to be ready for restarting the next recording after the running of the video tape temporarily brought to a stop.

Beavers et al however, disclose such a capability (see col.2 lines10-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the recording/reproducing apparatus disclosed by Arimura et al in view of Yao et al, Ikushima et al and Oguro with the above teachings from Beavers et al in order to provide a capability to return the video tape by a fixed distance, in an opposite direction to be ready to restart after it has brought to temporary stop to allow enough space to accelerate to the forward operating speed, as taught by Beavers at al.

Response to Remarks

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Varsha A Kapadia whose telephone number is (703) 305-4198. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon Tue and Thurs. from 6:30 AM to 2:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached on (703) 305-4040. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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VK

SINH TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER